

STATE NEWS PICK-UPS.

KENTUCKY COLLECTORSHIP.

A Spirited Contest in Progress For the Office Made Vacant By Mr. Sapp's Resignation.

Washington, Nov. 12.—A spirited contest is in progress for the Kentucky collectorship of internal revenue, made vacant by the resignation last Saturday of C. E. Sapp, Senator Deboe, Former Gov. Bradley, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, Representative Boring, Representative Irwin and several other prominent Kentuckians saw the president Monday on that subject. The candidates are S. H. Stone, Ed. Greene, J. H. Craft, John A. Stratton and Mr. Storne. Mr. Stone is backed by Commissioner Yerkes, and was one of those who saw the president Monday. Former Gov. Bradley and Representative Boring favored Mr. Craft, who is a lawyer and was a gold democrat a few years ago, when he became a republican. Senator Deboe and Representative Irwin had desired Mr. Sapp's reappointment, but failing in this, they are opposed to Mr. Craft.

Mr. Irwin presented a telegram signed by George Weissinger Smith, Albert Spies, George H. Newman, Jr., and Alfred Seligman, four members of the republican state committee, asking that no action be taken until they could be heard. To this the president agreed.

Representative Irwin presented Dr. T. H. Baker, postmaster at Louisville, and asked for his reappointment.

Regarding the collectorship, the president said definitely that he would not appoint Col. Stone, and asked the Kentuckians to try and agree on a man. If they can not do so, it is said to be nearly certain that the president will appoint Mr. Craft or Gen. Basil Duke.

Col. Stone is a brother of former Gov. Stone, of Missouri.

Leslie Coombs, United States pension agent for Kentucky, who is here regarding the collectorship, fell on the street and broke his leg.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—Concerning the report from Washington that President Roosevelt may appoint Gen. Basil Duke to the vacant Kentucky collectorship of internal revenue, Gen. Duke has authorized the statement that this is the first intimation that he had of such a thing, and under no circumstances could he accept the position.

FOUGHT IN CHURCH.

Pistols Were Used and a Non-Partisan Was Shot and Instantly Killed.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 11.—While services were in progress at a colored Baptist church at Insletown, in South Christian, Sunday morning, Henry Davis and Abe Allen, in a pew in the rear of the building, quarreled. Davis drew a pistol and fired at Allen. The bullet sped wide of the mark and pierced the heart of Jerry Wilson, who was sitting on the opposite side of the church. Death was instantaneous.

Davis was surrounded by the congregation, who held him prisoner until the arrival of the coroner and officers.

KENTUCKY CROP REPORT.

Little Over Half a Crop of Corn Was Harvested—Eighty Per Cent. Crop of Wheat Raised.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9.—The final crop report of the season was issued Friday by the Kentucky agricultural department after the harvesting of all crops. It shows that only 54 per cent. of a crop of corn was harvested, and that 80 per cent. of a crop of wheat was raised, of which 45 per cent. is still in the hands of the raisers. The hemp and tobacco crops, especially in the dark tobacco districts, were good. Ninety-six per cent. of a crop of hemp was harvested, and the quality of tobacco is placed at 90 per cent.

Federation of Labor.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 12.—The Kentucky branch of the American Federation of Labor began its session of the second annual convention here. Matters to be discussed, and which will be brought before the incoming legislature, will be the establishment of a state bureau of labor, child labor and inspectors of factories. The Chinese exclusion law will expire in May, and that matter will receive attention.

Collision of Street Cars.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Nov. 12.—A head-on collision on the local division of the Camden street railway in this city severely injured Conductor Albert Riggs and Mrs. Eliza May, a passenger. Other passengers were bruised.

Stabbed the Minister.

Inez, Ky., Nov. 9.—G. W. Estep, 40 years of age, and for five years pastor of the Baptist church here, was stabbed to death by Marion Daniels. Estep preached a sermon last Sunday which Daniels charged as directed at him.

Hemp Warehouse at Nicholasville.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 9.—William J. Longbridge, the leading hemp buyer in the Blue Grass, is to erect in Nicholasville a hemp warehouse which will hold 1,000,000 pounds of hemp.

STATUE UNVEILED.

Memorial to Thomas Jefferson Now Stands in the Court Yard in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—A statue of Thomas Jefferson, the gift of I. W. and B. Bernheim to the city of Louisville, was unveiled in front of the courthouse Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage. Former Gov. William O. Bradley, who delivered the oration of the day in a tribute to Jefferson, said:

"Though dead, he lives. He lives through example, he lives through his teachings, he lives in the declaration, he lives in the great university, he lives in the freedom of religion, the liberty of conscience, the all-embracing freedom that now blesses the people of this country, and he lives in the hearts and minds of his countrymen. His is, indeed, 'one of the few, the immortal names, that were not born to die.'"

Miss Ethel Bernheim, the 6-year-old daughter of B. Bernheim, pulled the cord to release the covering of the statue.

The figure represents Jefferson with the Declaration of Independence in his right hand.

Following the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the statue was formally accepted for the city by Mayor Charles P. Weaver.

Sir Moses Ezekiel, the sculptor, was present. He was tendered a reception in the evening at the Louisville hotel, under the auspices of the Commercial club. Many prominent citizens and their wives were present.

THE TURF SCANDAL.

The Committee Appointed to Investigate It Held a Secret Meeting at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 9.—The committee appointed by thoroughbred breeders to further investigate the turf scandal in this city, held a secret session of several hours Friday. Trainer Dan O'Brien, who, before the first investigation committee, shouldered the blame for having moved the three-eighths pole at the Kentucky association course that a colt might be sold to Clarence Mackey on false time, was before the committee most of the time.

Hal F. Headley, Dr. R. M. Bryan and R. D. Wilson were other witnesses.

All of the members committed themselves to secrecy as to the testimony Friday. One admitted that it was sensational, thereby strengthening a report that, tired of hearing all the blame, O'Brien would implicate others. The committee will meet again Wednesday. It will also submit the case to the grand jury when it convenes.

PASSED THE CENTURY MARK.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parrigin Is Believed to Be the Oldest Person in the State of Kentucky.

Albany, Ky., Nov. 12.—Clinton county bears the distinction of having the oldest living person in the state of Kentucky. Mrs. Elizabeth Parrigin, who lives two miles north of Albany, is 104 years and 10 months old. She was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, January 11, 1797, and moved to this county in the fall of 1858, where she has since resided.

She has lived in three centuries and under every president of the United States. Mrs. Parrigin can recite many incidents of her childhood. She is in fair health. She can speak the Dutch language.

She lives with her great-grandson, C. B. Parrigin, who is county judge of this county, and has held office for 30 years.

Old Factory Burned.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—The plant formerly used by the Louisville Slack Barrel Cooperage Co., at Ninth and Zane streets, a two-story brick and frame building, 300 by 200 feet, was destroyed by fire. Two car loads of lumber were also burned. Several factories in the neighborhood were in danger and the whole fire department was called out. The building and machinery being old the damage was only placed at \$12,000.

Shugars Is Treasurer.

Lancaster, Ky., Nov. 12.—O. W. Shugars, an influential young republican, was appointed treasurer of Garrard county by the county court. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of W. H. Kincaid.

Parsonage Burned.

Shelbyville, Ky., Nov. 12.—Fire destroyed the parsonage of the Boll Run Presbyterian church, one of the oldest in the state, situated six miles north of this place. Loss, \$2,000; partially insured.

Vote Was a Tie.

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 11.—The vote for police judge at Dover was a tie between Editor Stirs, of the News, and Edward Curran, of the Messenger. The contest was decided by lot, and Curran got the office on the first draw.

He Claims Fraud.

Inez, Ky., Nov. 11.—Asa Williamson, democratic nominee for sheriff, was defeated by only one vote. He alleges fraud in two precincts, which, if proved, will elect him by over 100 majority.

RECIPROCITY UNLIKELY.

Marked Change in Public Opinion Regarding a Policy in Favor of Trade.

It was but a few weeks ago that the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association adopted stalwart resolutions against reciprocity with Cuba, declaring that it was the entering wedge of free trade that would admit all sugar free to this country and bring about the downfall of the sugar industry. There can be no question that at the time of this utterance the situation looked rather alarming. The west had declared apparently with great unanimity in favor of reciprocity, under the belief that this would aid it to sell its products in Cuba and South America; and the sugar trust and other capitalists who have recently invested considerable money in Cuban plantations were anxious to get their sugar into this country free or pay a lower duty. The sentiment in favor of reciprocity appeared very strong, and as the president was known to have a leaning in that direction, he was counted on to recommend the adoption of the policy of reciprocity in his message, as a continuation of the policy outlined by President McKinley in his last speech at Buffalo.

But in the last few weeks there has been a complete change in the situation, which has postponed any chances of reciprocity, at least with Cuba, for years. Two facts have strongly impressed all persons who were in any doubt on this subject. First, that the most ardent shouters for reciprocity were thoroughly selfish, and expected to make fortunes by getting their sugar in free. Secondly, that the government would suffer in revenue from reciprocity; and that many American industries and home producers, but particularly the tobacco growers of the Pacific coast, sugar planters of Louisiana and Texas and beet sugar farmers of the northwest would be sacrificed mainly to benefit the sugar and tobacco trusts.

The protests from the threatened industries have not been without their effect; and the disposition shown by the sugar trust to maintain its monopoly and crush out all competition has converted many wavering persons who do not care to see congress play into its hands. There seems to have been a very marked change of public opinion in the west, or rather those who saw no reason why we should favor the Cuban planters at the expense of our own farmers spoke their minds. Moreover, some one suggested to the imperialists and expansionists that reciprocity, instead of having the effect of bringing Cuba into the union, which they desire, would have exactly the contrary effect. If the Cubans got their sugar into the United States free of all duty, through a reciprocity treaty, it would build up and enrich the island at the expense of this country and strengthen the independent government in power. There would be no incentive for annexation, as Cuba, while still independent and governing itself, would secure all the advantages that annexation could give it. But if kept out in the cold, if told that it cannot get its sugar into the United States free of duty except through annexation, the sentiment in favor of annexation will, it is argued, grow steadily stronger.

Mr. Roosevelt's own personal leaning to reciprocity has been somewhat weakened by these arguments, but still more so by the interviews he has recently had with senators and representatives. He has found a large majority of them, particularly of the republican leaders, opposed to reciprocity of the style proposed by Mr. McKinley and favored in the republican platform must not, Representative Dabell told the president, bring injury to a single American producer, that is, it must be reciprocity in such products as we do not raise ourselves.

It is now announced that the president will not recommend in his message the adoption of the reciprocity treaties, and will favor none save those that carry no injury to American interests. This may be considered as settling the matter, as reciprocity could get through congress only through the backing of the president, and even then it was in doubt. With Mr. Roosevelt lukewarm, if not in opposition, with the republican leaders opposed and public sentiment changing against a policy framed mainly in the interest of trusts, reciprocity may be regarded as dead for the present. The change is remarkable, because it was decidedly in the ascendancy only a few weeks ago.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

It rests with the people of the United States to teach congressmen and senators that the sentiment for free trade is a bigger thing than congress. Similar lessons have been given before; similar lessons shall be given again. It is not too much to say that the United States senate instead of being regarded, as it was at one time, with veneration and admiration, is now looked upon by a large mass of our people as an obstructive body, influenced largely if not wholly by the behests of interests peculiar to individual pockets and caring little or nothing for the benefit of the nation as a mass.—Minneapolis Times.

So far as the republican politicians are concerned, President Roosevelt is certainly free to do as he pleases, and the whole people, regardless of party, hope that he will be pleased to give short shrift to the Hannans, the Plattis and the Quays, whose bossism has long been a scandal which the best republicans all over the United States would rejoice to see brought to an end.—Albany Argus.

FORSEEING EXTRAVAGANCE.

Subsidy Grabbers and Lobbyists Already Knocking at the Door of Congress.

It is barely a decade since the high-water mark of federal expenditures was reached in the famous "billion-dollar congress." Since then we have left the billion-dollar limit far in the rear. At the present rate of annual increase it will not be long before some congress assumes the title of "two-billion," going down into history as the marker of a new era in national extravagance.

The remark of Representative McCall, of the ways and means committee, in speaking of the growing treasury surplus, is apt and forceful. "I suppose," says Mr. McCall, "that congress will want to spend it. That is always the tendency where there is plenty of money." If this committee-man had cared to go into details he could have pointed out that lobbyists and subsidy grabbers of every degree are already knocking at the door of the new congress for sums of money that in the aggregate would not only wipe out the treasury surplus, but would leave a deficit.

The American people are in nowise disposed to be niggardly in providing for all needed expenditures to meet the nation's marvelous expansion. This is far from saying that they will look with tolerance upon any tendency toward prodigality simply because the revenues are piling up in unparalleled volume. As Mr. McCall says, the tendency to spend freely is always stronger when the treasury, public or private, is full to overflowing. The tendency is even stronger where the spendthrifts are handling impersonal funds—that is, money belonging to a government or a corporate entity where the responsibility of financial management must be entrusted to individuals.

There will be sharp, and it is to be hoped, effective criticism upon every action of the new congress tending to show that this inclination toward national extravagance has reached the point of recklessness. There is as much need for sound economy with a full treasury as with a light one. Prodigality in any form will only strengthen the critics who are even now contending that a too full national treasury may become dangerous.

It will be the part of sound economic wisdom to enact such measures in the next congress as will reduce the treasury surplus by lightening taxation, without in any degree impairing the available funds for all the needs of government.—Chicago Chronicle.

HOLDING ITS OWN.

Democracy Is in a Fair Way to Put Up a Great Fight in 1904.

The state elections give no encouragement to either reorganizers or the disorganizers in the democratic party.

In the two states where there was the most to gain or lose—Maryland and Kentucky—the democratic party came to its own. A United States senator has been gained in each of these border states.

Tammany's defeat in New York city is not a party defeat. It is the consequence of reckless and autocratic machine rule. St. Louis democrats, for example, who overthrew a republican machine last spring with the help of the independent vote, felt only gratification that New York citizens, without regard to party, are capable of administering a blistering rebuke to insolent spoilsmen who have used office for personal advantage.

In Massachusetts, Iowa and Ohio the republican victories were expected; as was the democratic success in Virginia.

Nebraska is the greatest democratic disappointment. It seems that we must learn there, as we have learned in Kansas and the Dakotas, that the populist republicans are republicans still, with whom alliance offers no rewards in practical politics.

Democracy is fully holding its own. It will be full of vigor and aggression before 1904. It needs no new panaceas. The organization is sound and the loyalty of voters to the old creed is demonstrated.—St. Louis Republic.

A Washington dispatch says: "President Roosevelt is expected, in his first message to congress, upon which he is now at work, to take a very strong stand in favor of reciprocity. That would be in line, not only with his own views, but entirely in consonance with the last speech made by the late president. President Roosevelt will not, however, be apt to make any specific recommendations as to rates and articles upon which concessions should be made by the United States." So long as he sticks to glittering generalities, President Roosevelt will not offend the most sensitive taste. Reciprocity, without any "specific recommendations," will be entirely satisfactory to the most hide-bound protectionist.—Albany Argus.

Roosevelt appears to have spotted the tariff reform movement as a band wagon chance and he caught the band wagon at the first corner. It is either tariff reform or abolition of a large number of schedules. Commercial conditions do not justify a continuation of the rates. There is little to commend the law as it stands and there are numerous reasons for change.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

The Dingley tariff act crippled our trade with South America terribly by taking hides off the free list, where they had been for 30 years, and imposing a 15 per cent. tariff on them. This change was made at the behest of and for the benefit of the cattle trust, which has contributed enormous sums to the campaign funds of the republican party.—Atlanta Journal.

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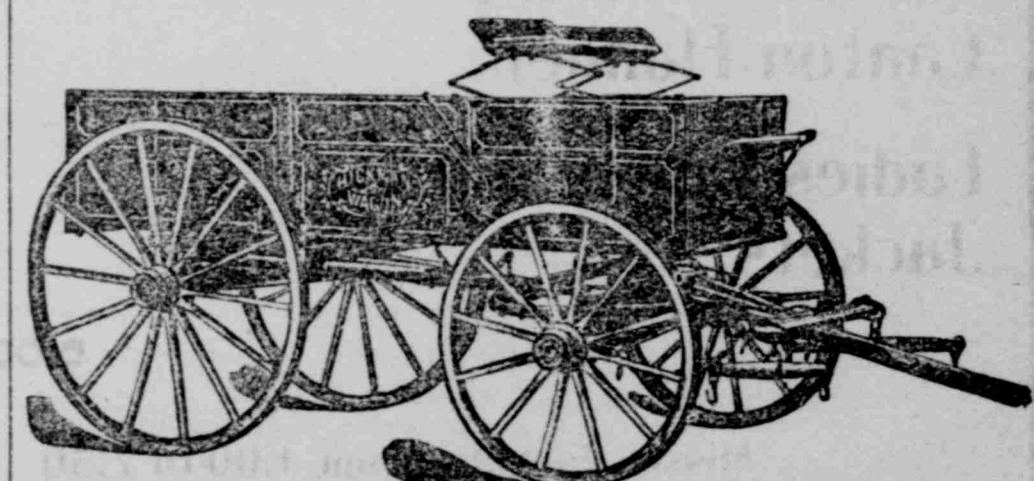
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